

## 19.1

## Prepositional Phrases • Practice 1

**Prepositional Phrases** A phrase is a group of words, without a subject and verb, that is used in a sentence as one part of speech. An adjective phrase is a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun by telling what kind or which one.

## ADJECTIVE PHRASES

The book jacket on that novel is attractive. (Which book jacket?)

She wore a coat of fine alpaca. (What kind of coat?)

An adverb phrase is a prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb by pointing out where, when, in what manner, or to what extent.

## ADVERB PHRASES

In the bus she began to cry. (Began where?)

Alex was very happy about the raise. (Happy to what extent?)

She worked on Tuesday. (Worked when?)

**Exercise 1** Identifying Adjective and Adverb Phrases. Underline each prepositional phrase in the sentences below. Then circle the word or words each phrase modifies and label the phrase *adjective* or *adverb*.

**EXAMPLE:** I watched the frightened rabbit in the thicket. *adjective*

1. In the morning I moved the trash boxes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My parents arrived early for the party. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The room in the attic has been opened recently. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Years ago we often strolled on the boardwalk. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The hotels in Atlantic City are large and ornate. \_\_\_\_\_
6. With a quick wave, he signaled the acrobats. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I remember the man with a raspy voice. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The children were hungry after the game. \_\_\_\_\_
9. At the station we all waited patiently. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The box with the yellow bow is her present. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2** Writing Sentences with Adjective and Adverb Phrases. Write phrases to complete the following sentences. Then label each phrase as *adjective* or *adverb*.

**EXAMPLE:** The books I needed were piled on the floor. *adverb*

1. The water \_\_\_\_\_ is polluted. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Chris left \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, Father drove Kim to Boston. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The sign \_\_\_\_\_ annoys me. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I often study \_\_\_\_\_.

## 19.1

## Prepositional Phrases • Practice 2

**Exercise 1** Identifying Adjective and Adverb Phrases. Underline the prepositional phrase or phrases contained in each sentence. Then identify each phrase as *adjective* or *adverb*.

**EXAMPLE:** The study of animals is fascinating. adjective

- (1) A well known theory is the theory of the survival of the fittest. \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) It states that either animals adapt to their environment or they perish from it. \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) The anteater with its almost laughable appearance is one beast that has adapted extremely well. \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) These animals, which live throughout Central and South America, exist almost solely on ants and termites. \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) The anteater's snout can smell the insects from a distance of twenty feet. \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) Since the beasts suffer from nearsightedness, this highly developed sense of smell is important to their survival. \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) Furthermore, on their front feet, anteaters are equipped with sharp claws that may grow to four inches in length. \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) With these tools, anteaters dig up and expose anthills and termite nests. \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) Finally, their sticky tongues can be extended over two feet. \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) This helps anteaters consume thirty thousand ants during a single day. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2** Identifying Adjective and Adverb Phrases. Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then identify it by writing *adjective phrase* or *adverb phrase* in the blank.

**EXAMPLE:** We yawned on the way out. adverb phrase

1. After an hour, I finally finished the dishes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You can make time for anything. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The lady in the blue socks ran the fastest. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Inez will take the important test on Friday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Jack and Jill climbed up the hill. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Stella is very excited about her new job. \_\_\_\_\_
7. An error of ten percent will doom the project. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The book with the blue cover is very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Even now, the scene remains in my mind. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The team with the green jerseys is ours. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The coach with the long hair worked the athletes hard. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Eating an entire pizza with mushrooms and olives was easy. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Sara sat by the pool and read her novel. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Your college application form is on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Safety rules for all workers must be followed strictly. \_\_\_\_\_

## 19.1

## Appositives • Practice 1

**Appositives and Appositive Phrases** An appositive is a noun or pronoun placed next to another noun or pronoun to identify, rename, or explain it.

APPOSITIVE PHRASES
Joe's favorite team, the Giants, won the game. Ophelia Jones, an actress, spoke at our school.

An appositive phrase is a noun or pronoun with modifiers, placed next to a noun or pronoun to add information and details.

APPOSITIVE PHRASES
Bob's living quarters, <i>a room in an attic</i> , would not suit me. He was the brother of Theda Bara, <i>a famous silent-screen actress</i> .

**Exercise 1** Identifying Appositives and Appositive Phrases. Underline each appositive or appositive phrase in these sentences. Circle the noun or pronoun it renames.

**EXAMPLE:** Miss Johnson, an art teacher, decided to retire.

1. My favorite uncle, a traveling salesman, often visits.
2. I sold my old car, the Rambler.
3. *Newsweek*, an afternoon newspaper, has a magazine section.
4. *Gourmet*, a painting by Picasso, shows a little girl eating at a table.
5. My brother Richard is still in college.
6. Today, helicopters, aircraft with whirling rotor blades, are important in military reconnaissance.
7. I would like to introduce Archie Lee, my football coach.
8. Her slippers, open shoes with two straps, were expensive.
9. I stared at her face, a face consumed with heartbreak.
10. We read *Ethan Frome*, a novel by Edith Wharton.

**Exercise 2** Writing Sentences with Appositives and Appositive Phrases. Turn each pair of sentences into a single sentence by adding one or more appositives or appositive phrases.

**EXAMPLE:** Her plants are flourishing. They are all ferns.

Her plants, all ferns, are flourishing.

1. I love boston cream pie. It is a cake made with chocolate and custard.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Her favorite meal will be served today. It is roast chicken.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Trenton is a rapidly changing city. It is the capital of New Jersey.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. India is the scene of many of Kipling's stories. It is a land of contrasts.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Most people have never played polo. It is a very expensive game.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 19.2

**Verbal Phrases—Participial Phrases****• Practice 1**

**Participles and Participial Phrases** A verbal is a word derived from a verb but used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. A participle is a form of a verb that can act as an adjective. A participial phrase is a participle that is modified by an adverb or adverb phrase or that has a complement. The entire phrase acts as an adjective in a sentence. Participles and participial phrases have two forms: present and past.

Participles	Participial Phrases
Present: The <i>winning</i> player waited on the court.	Present: The man <i>running well</i> is a pro.
Present: <i>Smiling</i> , she agreed to go with us.	Present: <i>Smiling at her mother</i> , she accepted her award.
Past: My <i>worried</i> father phoned.	Past: The man <i>told to wait</i> left through a back door.
Past: <i>Troubled</i> , she spoke to her counselor.	Past: <i>Chosen as captain</i> , Bill thanked his teammates.

**Exercise 1** **Identifying Present and Past Participles.** Underline the participle in each sentence and circle the word it modifies. On the line at the right, write *present* or *past* to tell which form it is.

**EXAMPLE:** Disturbed, (Mother) called the police. past

1. The whining child continued to complain. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You tried to sell me a broken vase. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Laughing, she described the humorous incident. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did you ever try to fix a damaged engine? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Dismayed, he walked out of the interview. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Swollen, the river continued to rise. \_\_\_\_\_
7. If possible, use a soothing lotion on the wound. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The speaker is a distinguished statesman. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A beginning player often has some trouble. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Swimming, I learned to breathe properly. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2** **Identifying Participial Phrases.** Underline each participial phrase and circle the word it modifies.

**EXAMPLE:** Walking briskly, (I) soon reached the depot.

1. Groping in the dark, Beth finally found her keys.
2. The general, broken in spirit, retired in a matter of months.
3. Chosen by the committee, Alice began to make plans.
4. Painting slowly, he completed the mural in two years.
5. The principal, arriving at seven, opened the building.
6. Abandoned by its owner, the puppy wandered about aimlessly.
7. The famous actress, reached in her dressing room, denied the story.
8. Rinsing the vegetables, he began to prepare the salad.
9. The writer, torn by indecision, destroyed his manuscript.
10. Traveling to Italy, she visited Rome, Florence, and Naples.

## 19.2

## Verbal Phrases—Gerund Phrases • Practice 1

**Gerunds and Gerund Phrases** A gerund is a form of verb that acts as a noun. A gerund phrase is a gerund with modifiers or complements, all acting together as a noun. Gerunds and gerund phrases can be used as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, predicate nominatives, and appositives.

Gerunds	Gerund Phrases
<i>Subject:</i> Talking is not permitted here. <i>Direct Object:</i> I always enjoy laughing. <i>Predicate Nominative:</i> His favorite sport is skiing. <i>Appositive:</i> His bad habit, snoring, annoyed them all.	<i>Subject:</i> Growing tall is a family characteristic. <i>Direct Object:</i> I like swimming daily at the pool. <i>Object of a Preposition:</i> He talked about collecting stamps. <i>Indirect Object:</i> During the gas shortage, he gave walking to the station a try.

**Exercise 1** Identifying Gerunds and Gerund Phrases. Underline the gerund or gerund phrases in each sentence. In the space provided, tell how it is used.

**EXAMPLE:** I enjoy reading magazines and newspapers. direct object

- Sailing has always been her passion. \_\_\_\_\_
- He often writes about growing old. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dorene enjoys dancing in bare feet. \_\_\_\_\_
- Pam's bad habit, giggling incessantly, now seems under control. \_\_\_\_\_
- Developing a new system is Tom's goal. \_\_\_\_\_
- Todd gave break dancing a bad name. \_\_\_\_\_
- After two miles, she was exhausted from jogging. \_\_\_\_\_
- For a while he tried singing with a new band. \_\_\_\_\_
- Driving on that road is dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_
- Her chief fault is speaking too rapidly. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2** Writing Sentences with Gerunds and Gerund Phrases. Use the following gerunds and gerund phrases as indicated below.

**EXAMPLE:** *drinking* as a direct object I avoid drinking too many soft drinks.

- running fast* as a subject \_\_\_\_\_
- reading* as a direct object \_\_\_\_\_
- telling stories* as an object of a preposition \_\_\_\_\_
- cooking* as a predicate nominative \_\_\_\_\_
- collecting coins* as an appositive \_\_\_\_\_
- swimming* as a subject \_\_\_\_\_
- designing clothes* as a direct object \_\_\_\_\_
- getting help* as an object of a preposition \_\_\_\_\_
- speaking loudly* as a subject \_\_\_\_\_
- playing baseball* as a direct object \_\_\_\_\_

## 19.2

**Verbal Phrases—Infinitive Phrases****• Practice 1**

**Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases** An infinitive is a form of a verb that generally appears with the word *to* and acts as a noun, adjective, or adverb. An infinitive phrase is an infinitive with modifiers, a complement, or a subject, all acting together as a single part of speech.

Infinitives	Infinitive Phrases
Subject: <i>To win</i> is our goal.	Subject: <i>To learn London</i> was her first objective.
Direct Object: She wants <i>to leave</i> .	Direct Object: We watched <i>him sail out of the harbor</i> .
Adjective: This is the one <i>to buy</i> .	Adjective: The best route <i>to take to Canton</i> is the old route.
Adverb: This is easy <i>to do</i> .	Adverb: The team fought <i>to get the ball back</i> .

**Exercise 1** **Identifying Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases.** Underline the infinitive or the infinitive phrase in each sentence. In the space provided, tell whether the infinitive or infinitive phrase is used as a *noun*, *adverb*, or *adjective*.

**EXAMPLE:** This is difficult to do. adverb

- To drive well is one of my desires. \_\_\_\_\_
- Of course, she is happy to go. \_\_\_\_\_
- Here are the instructions to get to the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
- I think the rules are easy to follow. \_\_\_\_\_
- Phil left to catch his train. \_\_\_\_\_
- She said she would like to rest a bit. \_\_\_\_\_
- His daily goal, to jog, is not always possible. \_\_\_\_\_
- We expected to fly to Los Angeles yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, the mayor is about to speak. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is simple to follow these directions. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2** **Writing Sentences with Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases.** Use the following infinitives and infinitive phrases as directed.

**EXAMPLE:** *to see* as an adverb The statue was hard to see.

- to read three books* as a subject \_\_\_\_\_
- to do* as an adverb \_\_\_\_\_
- to walk* as a direct object \_\_\_\_\_
- to learn* as an adjective \_\_\_\_\_
- to go* as an object of a preposition \_\_\_\_\_
- to eat lunch* as a direct object \_\_\_\_\_
- to work* as a subject \_\_\_\_\_
- to freeze* as an adverb \_\_\_\_\_
- to watch* as an adjective \_\_\_\_\_
- to react quickly* as a direct object \_\_\_\_\_



## 19.3 Clauses • Practice 1

A clause is a group of words with its own subject and verb. There are two kinds. An independent clause can stand by itself as a complete sentence. A subordinate clause cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

**Adjective Clauses** An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or pronoun by telling what kind or which one. Adjective clauses begin with relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES
I bought the book <i>which was on sale</i> .
The man <i>whom you described</i> is my uncle.
We need a place <i>where we can relax</i> .

Relative pronouns act as nouns or adjectives within the adjective clauses. Relative adverbs act as adverbs within the clauses. Note that in some sentences, such as the last one below, a relative pronoun may be understood.

THE USE OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS
The woman <u>who</u> visited us is brilliant. (subject)
The man <u>whose</u> car is outside will be disappointed. (adjective)
This is the magazine <u>(that)</u> we need. (understood direct object)

**Exercise 1** **Identifying Adjective Clauses.** Underline the adjective clause and circle the noun or pronoun it modifies.

**EXAMPLE:** I know the girl who wrote to you.

- The book that you mentioned is no longer in print.
- It is they who should be ashamed.
- The capital which we visited is not a very big city.
- This is the style that she prefers.
- The man whom you spoke to is the general manager.
- Is this the map which he wanted?
- An apartment that faces south is often expensive.
- I tried to match the color that she described.
- The governor whose face was most familiar was Governor Chase.
- We opened the chest which they had spent so much for.

**Exercise 2** **Identifying the Use of Relative Pronouns.** Identify the use within the subordinate clause of each of the pronouns in Exercise 1. A pronoun can be used as *subject*, *direct object*, *object of a preposition*, or *adjective*.

**EXAMPLE:** I know the girl who wrote to you. subject

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

## 19.3

## Adverb Clauses • Practice 2

**Exercise 1** Identifying Adverb Clauses. Underline the adverb clause in each sentence. Then indicate whether it modifies a *verb*, *adjective*, *adverb*, or *verbal*.

**EXAMPLE:** Although we hurried, we missed the train. verb

1. The President waited until he had heard the reports. \_\_\_\_\_
2. After the mayor cut the ribbon, she entered the park. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The forest muffled all outside noises when I stood in it. \_\_\_\_\_
4. To discuss problems whenever they arise is a good policy. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The turtle crawled slowly as though it were exhausted. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Eating before I exercise makes me sluggish. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They will cancel the concert unless more tickets are sold. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The man, straining as he lifted the piano, injured his back. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I was glad that my mother agreed with my plan. \_\_\_\_\_
10. To talk after you are told to stop is to risk punishment. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2** Recognizing Elliptical Clauses. Underline the elliptical adverb clause in each sentence, placing a caret (^) where the understood words belong. Then write the understood word on the line.

**EXAMPLE:** Maggie wants to go more than I<sup>^</sup>. do

1. The company pays Mr. Hilton more than Mr. Gurney. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Students often do not know as much about art as adults. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You play card games better than Vic. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The nurse is not as qualified as the doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The wood shop teachers help Allison more than me. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They are as tired as we. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A St. Bernard is larger than a German Shepherd. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He plays more tennis than golf. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Saudi Arabia has more oil than most other countries. \_\_\_\_\_
10. You may feel better on a clear day than a rainy one. \_\_\_\_\_